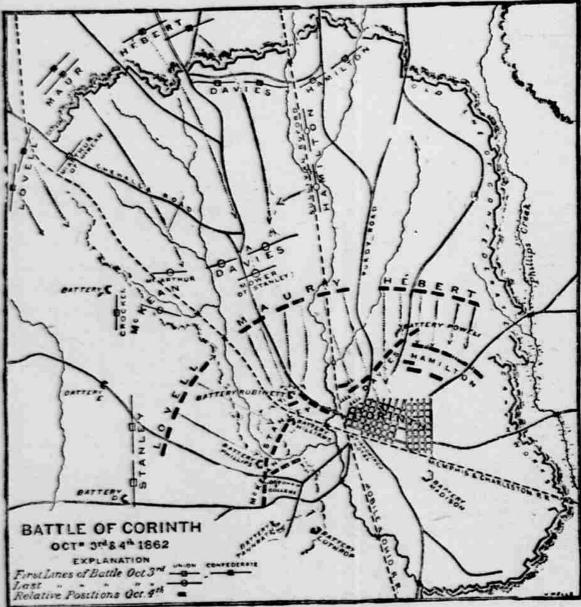
night closed in Rosecrans was driven to the morning of the 4th the defensive, and Price, perceiving his danger, deliberately withdrew by the

His orders contemplated that he should Dorn made his appearance near Corinth not make a serious attack until Rose- with his entire army. On the 3d he crans had gained his position on the south; moved down on that place from the but, as usual, Rosecrans had encountered north and northwest. Gen. Rosecrans difficulties in the confusion of roads, his went out some four miles to meet him, head of column did not reach the vici- but was worsted and compelled to fall nity of Iuka till 4 p. m. of the 19th, and back within the line of his forts. These then his toops were long drawn out on had been begun under Gen. Halleck, but the single Jacinto road, leaving the were much strengthened by Gen. Grant, Fulton road clear for Price's use. Price and consisted of several detached reperceived his advantage, and attacked doubts, bearing on each other, and inwith vehemence the head of Rosecrans's closing the town and the depots of column, Hamilton's Division, beating it stores at the intersection of the two railback, capturing a battery and killing roads. Van Dorn closed down on the and disabling 736 men, so that when forts by the evening of the 3d, and on

ASSAULTED WITH GREAT VEHEMENCE. Our men, covered by good parapets, Fulton road, and the next morning was fought gallantly, and defended their gone. Although Gen. Ord must have posts well, inflicting terrible losses on been within four or six miles of this the enemy, so that by noon the rebels battle, he did not hear a sound, and he were repulsed at all points, and drew off, or Gen. Grant did not know of it till leaving their dead and wounded in our advised the next morning by a courier hands. Their losses were variously estiwho had made a wide circuit to reach mated, but the whole truth will probthem. Gen. Grant was much offended ably never be known, for in that army with Gen. Rosecrans because of this reports and returns were not the fashion. affair, but in my experience these con- Gen. Rosecrans admitted his own loss to certed movements generally fail, unless | be 315 killed, 1,812 wounded, and 232 with the very best kind of troops, and missing or prisoners, and claimed on the then in a country on whose roads some part of the rebels 1,423 dead, 2,025 reliance can be placed, which is not the prisoners and wounded. Of course, case in northern Mississippi. If Price most of the wounded must have gone was aiming for Tennessee he failed, and off or been carried off, so that, beyond



MAP OF THE BATTLE OF CORINTH, OCT. 3 AND 4, 1862.

sircuit by the south, and again joined fully 6,000 men.

reserve force, and gave

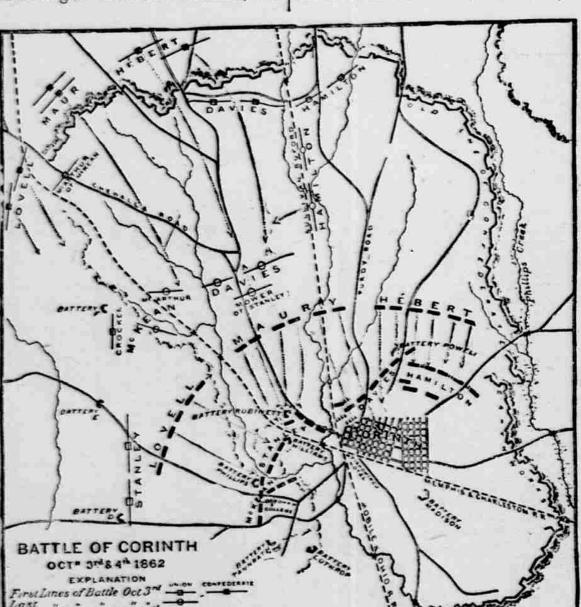
ROSECRANS COMMAND OF CORINTH, with his three divisions and some detachments, aggregating about 20,000 men. He posted Gen. Ord with his own and Hurlbut's Divisions at Bolivar, with outposts toward Grand Junction and La Grange. These amounted to 9,000 or 10,000 men, and I held Memphis with my own division, amounting to about 6,000 men. The whole of Gen. Grant's men at that time may have aggregated 50,000, but he had to defend a frontage of 150 miles, guard some 200 miles of railway and as much river. Van Dorn had 40,000 men, united, at perfect liberty to move in any direction and to choose his own point of attack, under cover of woods, and a superior body of cavalry, familiar with circuit by the south in order to cross every foot of the ground. Therefore, the Hatchie River. Gen. Grant had good reason for telegraphing to Gen. Halleck, on the 1st of October, that his position was precarious, but I hope to get out of it all right.' In Memphis my business was to hold fast that important flank, and by that date Fort Pickering had been made very strong, and capable of perfect defense by a single brigade. I therefore pursuit till the next morning, the 5th, endeavored by excursions to threaten Van Dorn's detachments to the southeast and east. I repeatedly sent out



strong detachments toward Holly

GEN. W. S. ROECRANS.

Springs, which was his main depot of cupply, and Gen. Grierson, with his 6th Ill., the only cavalry I had, made some bold and successful dashes at the Coldwater, compelling Van Dorn to cover it by Armstrong's whole division of cavwas meditating an attack in force on previous campaign. Bolivar or Corinth; and on the 2d Van



was therefore beaten. He made a wide | doubt, the rebel army lost at Corinth

Meantime, Gen. Grant, at Jackson, On the 6th of September, at Memphis, had dispatched Brig.-Gen. McPherson, I received an order from Gen. Grant, with a brigade, directly for Corinth, dated the 2d, to send Hurlbut's Division | which reached Gen. Rosecrans after the to Brownsville, in the direction of Boli- battle; and, in anticipation of his vicvar, thence to report by letter to him at tory, had ordered him to pursue in-Jackson. The division started the same stantly, notifying him that he had orday, and, as our men and officers had dered Ord's and Hurlbut's Divisions been together side by side from the first rapidly across to Pocahontas, so as to Confederate troops during the past landing at Shiloh, we felt the parting strike the rebels in flank. On the like the breaking up of a family. But morning of the 5th Gen. Ord reached Gen. Grant was forced to use every man, the Hatchie River, at Davis's Bridge, for he knew well that Van Dorn could with 4,000 men, crossed over and enattack him at pleasure at any point of countered the retreating army, captured his long line. To be the better prepared, a battery and several hundred prisoners, on the 23d of September he took post dispersing the rebel advance, and forchimself at Jackson, Tenn., with a small | ing the main column to make a wide



GEN. EARL VAN DORN, C. S. A.

army would surely have been utterly ruined: as it was, Van Dorn regained Holly Springs somewhat demoralized.

and it was then too late. Gen. Grant was again displeased with him, and never became fully reconciled. Gen. Rosecrans was soon after relieved, and transferred to the Army of the Cumberland. in Tennessee, of which he afterward obtained the command, in place of Gen. Buell, who was removed.

The effect of the battle of Corinth was very great. It was, indeed, a decisive blow to the Confederate cause in our quarter, and changed the whole aspect of affairs in West Tennessee. From the timid defensive we were at once enabled to assume the bold offensive. In Memphis I could see its effects upon the citizens, and they openly admitted that their cause had sustained a death-blow. But the rebel Government was then at its maximum strength; Van Dorn was reinforced, and very soon Lieut.-Gen. J. C. Pemberton arrived and assumed the command, adopting for his line the time Gen. Steele's expedition started out, Tallahatchie River, with an advanceguard along the Coldwater, and smaller detachments forward at Grand Junction and Hernando. Gen. Grant, in like manner, was reinforced by new regi-

Out of those which were assigned to Memphis I organized two new brigades, alry. Still, by the 1st of October, Gen. and placed them under officers who had Grant was satisfied that the enemy gained skill and experience during the

Contested Field in Southern Arkansas.

ADVANCE ON CAMDEN.

Marmaduke's Attempt to Capture a Federal Wagon-Train.

ARTILLERY CONTEST.

Inhuman Treatment of the Colored Troops.

BY WILRY BRITTON, AUTHOR OF "THE CIVIL WAR ON THE BORDER," ETC.



N Gen. STEELE'S arrival at Camden information had been received there by telegraphic dis-Banks had been defeated above Natchitoches, and obliged to fall back the direction of Grand Ecore and Alexandria. This information by tele-

graph, which had come through Southern sources, was confirmed by the return and report of one of Gen. Steele's spies, who had been sent out to communicate with Gen. Banks. A day or so later an officer on the staff of Gen. Banks arrived with dispatches confirming the reports of his defeat, and that he was falling back to Alexandria.

When it was definitely known that Banks had been defeated and was falling back Gen. Steele saw it was useless for him to advance farther in the direction of Red River. His column was a co-operating one, and the point upon which the several columns were converging was now a point from which the other columns were retreating.

At that time there were 24 feet of water in the channel of Ouachita River at Camden, and Gen. Steele thought that he might make that place his base of operations if he could get a gunboat to convoy steamers up the river with supplies for his army. But a crisis was rapidly approaching when he must either get supplies up the Ouachita or fall back to Little Rock or Pine Bluff, on the Arkansas.

Already there were rumors that Kirby Smith had promised to send Price 8,000 infantry from the troops which had been operating against Banks. In the march from Little Rock to Camden, Gen. Steele found that the country had been nearly exhausted of supplies by the Winter and Spring, and that they had destroyed all the forage on the Federal line of march which they could not use or take away, as far as practicable.

His troops had been on half rations of bread since he started out upon the expedition, and less than that proportion of the meat ration had been issued to them. His cavalry, artillery, and left Camden, Gen. Price's Headquarters formed in line on each side of the road transportation animals, numbering as were at Woodlawn, 16 miles southwest at the top of a hill, the right of the line many as 10,000, required a large of and about 10 miles southeast of the overlooking the north end of a field amount of forage, and, on account of place where Col. Williams encamped which was 100 yards or so in front. the short ration and the hard service that night. The Confederate scouts had The field may have had 20 to 30 imposed upon them, many of them were watched the movement of the train and acres in it, and the north end of it was becoming unserviceable. Indeed, the escort from the moment they left Cam- about 200 yards south of the Camden that a part of the corn ration for the night, and knew the number of wagons that section not in cultivation was covanimals was turned over to the Com- in the train and approximately the ered with pine timber, and in some erates were driven back they destroyed near Woodlawn, that evening. Later in than 100 yards or so in front. to prevent the Federal troops from using | Gen. Marmaduke the advance of the them, so that most of the meal made troops under Capt. Duncan, which left had to be ground by the soldiers with Camden in the afternoon of the day the

The large steamer Homer, with a cargo morning, to reinforce Col. Williams. of 4,000 bushels of corn, was captured situation. There were a

FEW UNION PEOLE

Gen. Rosecrans did not begin his in Camden, and they reported to Capt. C. A. Henry, Chief Quartermaster of the spare, and he purchased it and paid them

He also ascertained that there were considerable quantities of corn at a number of plantations in the vicinity of Camden, and made arrangements to secure it. In that section very few of the slaves had left their masters on the arrival of the Federal troops, and the last year the planters and small farmers had raised an increased acreage of corn and a decreased acreage of cotton: for the demand for corn to supply the Southern army and for home consumption had increased, while the market for cotton had become more uncertain.

The Confederate officers had made it a point to use up and destroy the forage in the disputed territory occupied by the and had drawn as sparingly as possible on the supplies of the citizens in the vicinity of Camden. When the people found that the Confederates were burning the forage likely to fall into the hands of the Federal troops, a good many citizens endeavored to secrete their

In the advance on Camden, Capt. Henry had ascertained that there was a large amount of corn, estimated at 4,000 to 5,000 bushels, at several plantations near the road on which the Federal troops had passed out, about 18 miles, Hood's Pills sick Headachs. 250

up a train of 198 wagons, and asked for flank. cavalry and infantry and a section of fired upon and drove in the Confederate

escort, which consisted of the Colonel's own regiment, under Maj. Richard G. Ward; 195 cavalry of the 2d, 6th, and 14th Kan., and two pieces of the 2d Ind. battery, under Lieut. Wm. W. Haines; in all, 695 men.

Although the road near which the forage would be found was the one over which the Federal troops had just passed, it was by no means the rear of the armywas, in fact, as much the front as the

It was contrary to the general policy of military commanders to forage to the front. But in the face of this sound military maxim the train and escort were sent out and 100 of the wagons loaded with corn that evening and during the early part of the night.

The next morning details were sent out with teams, and the empty wagons were to be loaded with forage from plantations on either flank, with instructions to join the loaded part of the train en route to Camden. The balance of patches that Gen. the troops of the escort and the loaded part of the train were

AT ONCE PUT IN MOTION on the road to Camden, and about four miles east of the point where they had encamped during the night, near Poison Spring, met a reinforcement, under Capt. William M. Duncan, of 383 men of the 18th Iowa, 90 cavalry of the 2d, 6th and 14th Kan., and two 12-pounder mountain howitzers attached to the 6th Kan., under Lieut. A. J. Walker, of that regi-

This reinforcement halted until the train passed, and then became a part of when it joined the Confederate line of very little damage. skirmishers, which occupied a good posi-

un escort for it of a regiment each of Of course, when his advance-guard front, covering the left wing. artillery, to send out and get this forage. picket, Col. Williams knew nothing Gen. Thayer was instructed to detail about these dispositions of the Confedtroops from his division for the escort. erate troops in his front and on his was called in only when it was evident He directed Col. James M. Williams, 1st flanks, nor of the strength of the force that the Confederate infantry were on Kan. (colored), to take command of the confronting him. But from what he the point of advancing against the Fed-



GEN. MARMADUKE, C. S. A. saw of the movements and boldness of

the Confederate skirmish-line, he sus pected that the situation might be a serious one, and one that demanded of him extreme caution.

Up to that moment it was thought that if an attack should be made on the train it would more likely be made on the rear than in front, and in consequence most of his troops who were not out with his forage details were in the rear of the train. He ordered the train halted and parked, and, forming in line the small force of his cavalry advance, directed Lieut. Haines, commanding the section of the battery, to open fire upon the Confederate position for the purpose of ascertaining whether the enemy had artillery, and that the

SOUND OF THE ARTILLERY firing might warn his forage details which were out to come in.

The fire of his two guns did not have the rear-guard. About a mile east of the effect of at once drawing a response this point the advance-guard came up from the Confederate artillery, but the to and fired upon the Confederate picket | Confederate skirmishers opened a brisk in the road and pursued it nearly a mile, fire of musketry at long range, doing

his colored infantry, under Maj. Ward,

was making disposition of his troops on

of the 6th Kan., who had been out with

a train of 18 wagons, on returning,

turned them over to the Quartermaster,

The Colonel had noticed through

openings in the pine woods a movement

of Confederate infantry towards his

right, but still desiring to know the

nature of the force in his front, sent for-

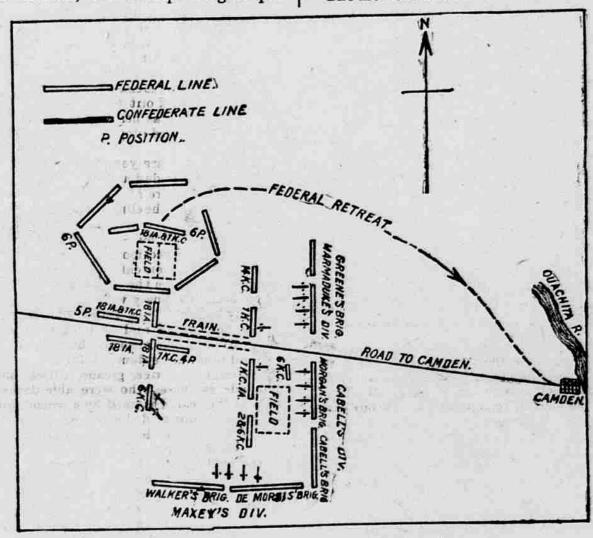
ward Lieuts. Henderson and Mitchell

instructions to press the Confederate

While moving along the north end of

the field, in the pine woods, between the

tion and strength of the enemy.



MAP OF THE BATTLE OF POISON SPRING, ARK. tion in the pine woods on each side of | line was observed, Col. Williams ordered

the Camden road. When the Federal train and escort to the front. As they came up they missary Department to be ground into number of troops in the escort, and re- places with a young growth of pine, meal for the troops. As the Confed- ported all this to Gen. Marmaduke, making it impossible to see objects more nearly all the best mills in that section | the evening these scouts also reported to train and escort had left there, in the

With this information it was deterby Gen. Steele's cavalry on the Ouachita, mined that night by Gen. Marmaduke 30 miles below Camden, on the night of to make an effort to capture the train, HAD GEN. ROSECRANS PURSUED PROMPTLY, the 16th, and brought back up the river and preparations were made to start and been on the heels of this mass of to the city and unloaded, and the corn early the next morning with picked confused and routed men, Van Dorn's issued to the army, relieving the present men from three divisions—the divisions of Marmaduke, Cabell, and Maxeywith a four-gun battery to each division, the whole force of 3,700 men and 12 pieces of artillery to be under the comexpedition, how much corn they could officer of the three Brigadier-Generals who were to direct the movements of the

In the plan of attack, Marmaduke's Division was to form on the right, with a battery near his center; Cabell's Division in the center, with a battery near his center, and Maxey's Division on the left of the Confederate line, with a battery near his center. In taking their positions on the field, Marmaduke's and Cabell's lines faced west and covered the Federal front, and Maxey's line faced

outposts of the two armies between Ar- Have been cast by thousands of sufferers kadelphia and Little Rock up to the from impure blood, and their verdict has settled the question of the great curative power of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Every mail car brings in these letters of praise for Hood's Sarsaparilla. They tell the same wonderful story of health restored, pain and suffering relieved, and happiness brought

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road and field, and just as it was nearing the northeast corner, this cavalry received a heavy volley of musketry from the enemy posted in the brush in front, wounding Lieut. Henderson severely, who was held on his horse and taken to the rear. On returning the fire with their car-

bines this cavalry was driven back upon the line of colored infantry, and were Is the best-in fact the One True Blood Parifier. then ordered to take a position on the right of that regiment. On bringing up

and on the morning of the 17th made north and covered the Federal right the colored infantry a skirmish-line was thrown forward about 100 yards in

> This skirmish-line was kept out upwards of half an hour, exchanging shots with the Confederate skirmishers, and eral right.

In a short time after the cavalry, under Lieuts. Henderson and Mitchell, were driven in on the Federal right, the batteries of Marmaduke's and Cabell's Divisions in the Federal front and the battery of Maxey's Division on the right of the Federal position, opened a heavy cross-fire of shot and shell upon the Federal troops, lasting for half an hour.

During this heavy cannonade Maj. Ward ordered his men to lie down on the ground just behind the crest of the hill, and though exposed to the

STORM OF SHOT AND SHELL from this terrible cross-fire, his line suffered very few casualties. This was due to the fact that the pine woods concealed the exact location of his line from the view of the Confederate artillery

In the course of this fierce artillery contest a piece of shell struck one of the colored infantry between the shoulders, and he jumped up and spun around for a moment in great agony. A mounted Confederate officer near his battery, in front, through an opening in the woods, saw the wounded soldier jump up, disclosing the position of the Federal line, and at once turned his guns in that direction, and swept nearly every foot of the ground a few paces in front of the colored infantry with a storm of shot and shell.

[To be continued.]

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sick quicker. Worry comes largely from ner-vousness. Horsford's Acid Phosphate clears

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[Toledo (O.) Sunday Courier.] He had been a gallant soldier in the war for the preservation of the Union; he had been wounded twice in the service, and when he felt age and disability combining to make his earning power less, he applied to the Government for a pension. For a score of years he was an unsuccessful applicant. Others less worthy, perhaps, were successful, but he did not conform to the methods that others employed and his claims were ignored. He thought the Goverument should be able to discern the merit of an applicant without the employment of an intermediary, commonly known as a pension agent, and he undertook to prosecute his own claim. For 20 years he kept up the struggle, with little to encourage him. For the past five years he had been unable to work, but he continued to urge his right to recognition. It is the unexpected that sometimes happens, and on Monday last he received notice from the Interior Department that his claim had been allowed. On Thursday he died, and the paternal recognition by the Government he had served came too late to contribute in any measure

to the comfort of his declining years. This, in brief, is the story of Capt. Louis sebastian, who died at his home on Lower Erie street on the day named, and who for 40 years had been a resident of Toledo. He was Captain of Co. F. 37th Ohio, during the war of the rebellion, and was accounted an excellent soldier. As evidence of this, it may be stated that in Gen. Ewing's report of the charge of his brigade at Walnut Hills, before Vicksburg, on the 19th of May, 1863, he especially commended Capt. Sebastian for his gallantry. But such facts don't always cut a figure when a veteran seeks a pension, and they failed in the case of Capt.

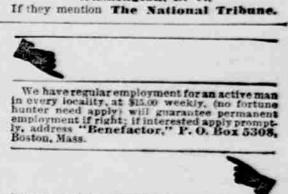
Madrid papers denounce the action which it was reported that President Cleveland would take in regard to Cuba should the Spanish fail to put down the insurrection within a certain bread ration was so nearly exhausted den until they went into camp that road. Nearly all the high ground in time, and the Imparcail demands that Spain that spain and the property of the compared of the comp

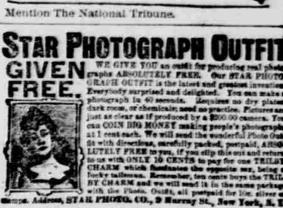
> AN INDICATION OF GOOD TIMES. There is no better indication of the fast approach

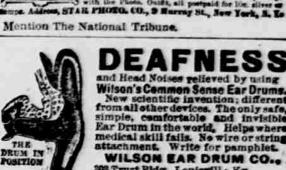
mand for our products, which is bound to send prices of all farm products much higher, and THE BIG AMERICAN WOOLEN MILLS CO. OF 84 FULTON ST., While the Confederate commander CHICAGO, are furnishing \$40.00 to \$150,00 a month employment at home to every man over 18 years of age in good standing who applies to them. If you are out of work write to them, and they will his left most of Col. Williams's forage send you a big sample line free and set you to work in your own county at once at good pay. details which were out, on hearing the cannonading of the first skirmish, hastily This is the first time in several years any man could be sure of securing steady employment at came in, and Lieut. Robert Henderson, fixed, sure pay by simply writing a letter.

ormation free by addressin The National Correspondence Institute,

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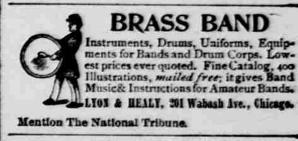




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